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the adoption of the Constitution; the respective powers of the President with regard to negotiation—and the particular undertakings which he can make without consulting the Senate—are differentiated from the prerogatives of the Senate, and there is a chapter on agreements entered into by the states of the Union.

The most interesting portion of the work to an American reader will be that dealing with the execution or enforcement of treaties, and here Mr. Crandall considers such familiar problems as the inability—or at least unwillingness—of the federal government to pass legislation enforcing the treaty rights of aliens with respect to violence against them or to the civil deprivation of their rights.

Appendices give a digest of the decisions of American courts construing treaties, arranged both by countries and by treaties, and forms involved in the process of treaty making. Mr. Crandall's style is clear and simple, and his work should be of great service to the student of constitutional and international law as well as to the active practitioner.

PANAMA CANAL: TOLLS AND TREATIES, by George A. Talley. (Washington: The Star Publishing Co., 1916, pp. viii, 234.)

A broad field is covered by this new book on the Panama Canal and the international relations growing out of the many projects for its construction. The author considers very carefully the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, questions of fortification, toll exemption, and the rights of Colombia when President Roosevelt so speedily recognized the Republic of Panama and negotiated with it the treaty seeking the Canal Zone.

In an appendix the author gives several of the statutes and treaties concerned, and a map shows the isthmus with the completed canal.